



# Understanding the Culture of NC Corrections



#### **Special Thanks**

This power point was built from the Just Detention International (JDI) "One Day at a Time – Understanding the Culture of Corrections" webinar

#### Webinar Agenda

Overview of the NC Criminal Justice System

- I. Demographics of inmates and residents
- II. Demographics of survivors in the system
- **III. PREA Standards**
- IV. Similarities and differences in approaches
- V. Creating shared approaches to serving survivors in custody

#### **Overview:**



#### Prisons



- Inmates serving more than a year
- •Large facilities
- Heavy surveillance and different levels of security
- Programming and employment programs
  There are 59 state prisons in NC

#### **Classification & Assignment**

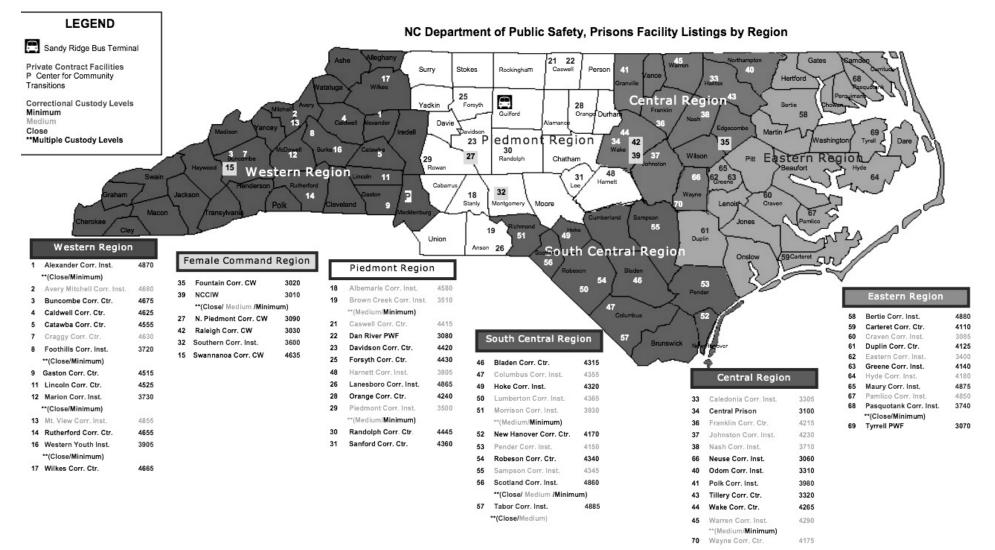
#### Sentence and Custody Types

- Misdemeanant
- Felon

- **Classification & Assignment**
- Major Factors
  - Risk
  - Appropriateness

- Custody Types
  - Close
  - Medium
  - Minimum

#### North Carolina Prison Distribution



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Updated 7/24/2012

#### **Community Confinement**

- •Residents pose little or no risk to the community
- Require employment or education
- Include halfway houses, drug treatment centers, and mental health programs

#### **Juvenile Facilities**

 Private contractor facilities are part of child welfare system •Staff is a mixture of custodial and clinical •NC has 4 Youth **Development Centers** and 8 Detention facilities



#### North Carolina Juvenile Justice

- •North Carolina is one of two states that consider trial as an adult for 16 and 17 year-olds
- •In 2008, 186 juveniles were housed in state prisons

•A "Raise the Age" bill to raise the age of juvenile jurisdiction has passed in the NC House

# **Demographics of Inmates**



#### **Demographics of Prisoners**



#### **Demographics of Prisoners**

#### As of July 22, 2014, there are **37,898** prison inmates in North Carolina

#### 35,050 of them are male 2,689 are female

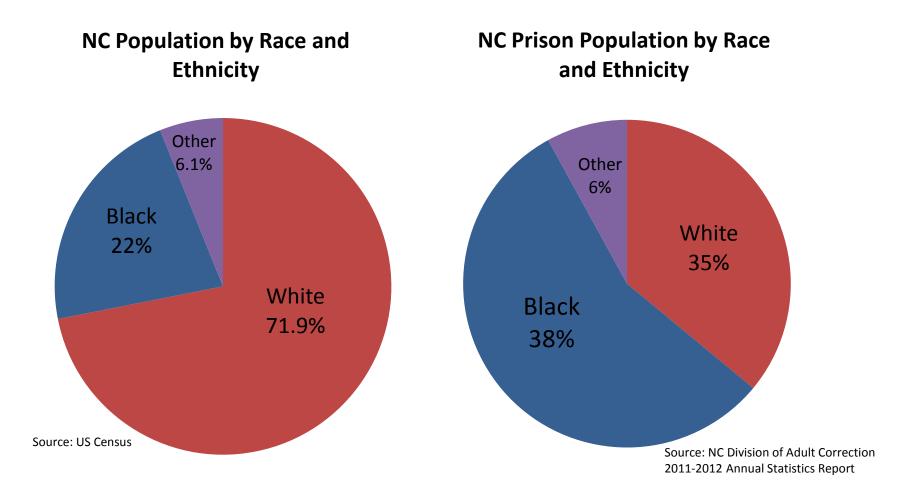
#### **Demographics of Prisoners**

The majority of prisoners are:

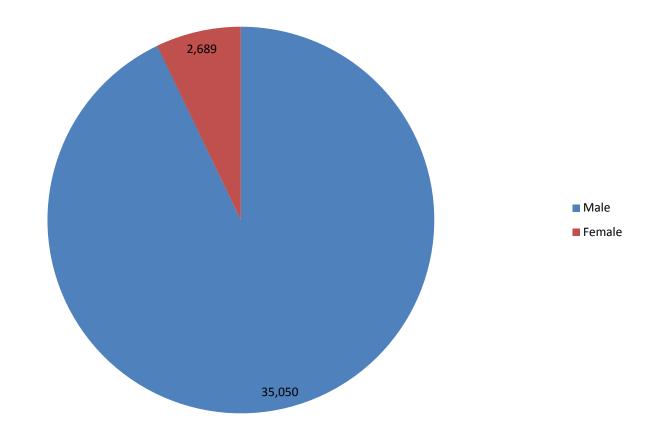
- •Black and Latino
- •Men
- •Convicted of nonviolent crimes



#### **Demographics: Race**



#### **Demographics: Gender**



#### Con Games

#### Motivation

- Demonstrate power by beating the system
- Trying to make a name or reputation
- Want to make their time easy
- Recruitment of staff/ volunteers, etc. to be suppliers

#### How it Works

- Befriending
- Flattery/ Build up your ego
- Feigning Sick or illness
- Crying or playing on emotions\*\*
- Playing you against staff to create dissention
- Ask for small favors
- Get you to discuss personal life

#### **Prevalence of Sexual Abuse in Prisons**

Roughly 200,000 adults are sexually abused behind bars every year in the U.S.



#### Prevalence of Sexual Abuse in Confinement

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#### Prevalence

#### STUDY SHOWS NEARLY EQUAL RATES OF SEXUAL ABUSE BY STAFF AND OTHER INMATES



urce: Bureau of Justice Statistics, Sexual Victimization in Prisons and Jails Reported by Inmates, 2011–12, May 2013. © Just Detention International

#### Poll

# Who do you think perpetrators are more likely to target in the community?

Submit your answers in the questions box.

# Who do perpetrators tend to target in detention?

- People living with a disability or mental illness
- Those with previous history of trauma or sexual assault
- Lesbian, gay, bisexual, and transgender (LGBT) inmates or those who are perceived to be
- Gender non-conforming inmates

Those marginalized in the community are generally those victimized in detention

#### **Targets for Staff Sexual Abuse**

Who is the average victim of sexual abuse by staff in prisons and jails?



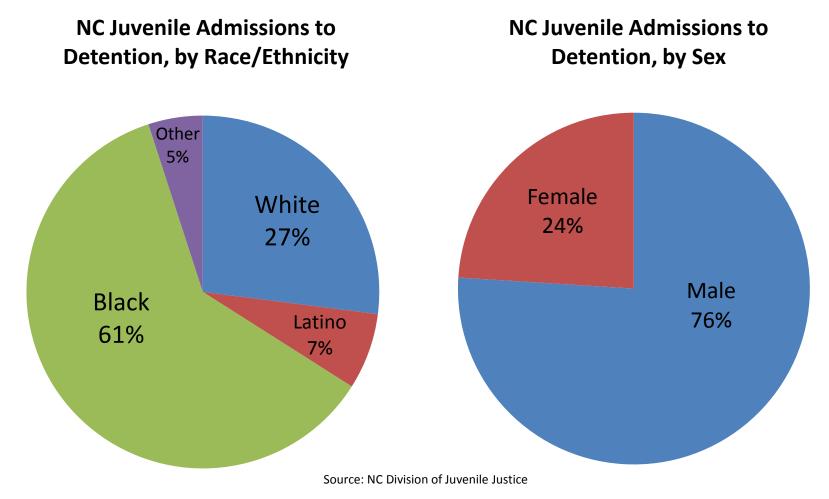
# Youth in Detention

#### **Youth Demographics**

On any given day, approximately 70,000 young people are locked up in the U.S.







#### **Youth Demographics**

Youth in the Juvenile Justice System



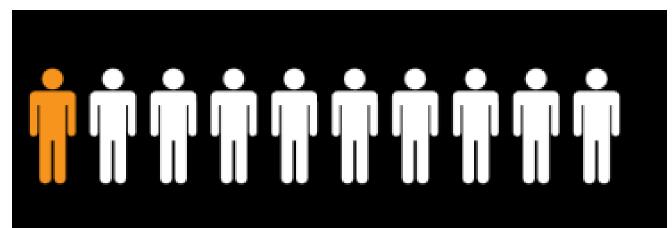


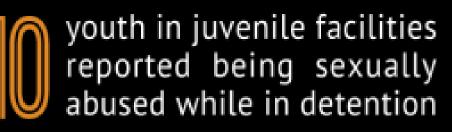
Sources: 1) Murphy 1986; Brier 1989; Winters 1997; Robinson and Rapport 1999; National Center on Education, Disability and Juvenile Justice 2001; U.S. Department of Education 2001; National Council on Disability 2002b; Rutherford et al. 2002. 2) Abram, K.M., Teplin, L.A., Charles, D.R., Longworth, S.L., McClelland, G.M., and Dulcan, M.K. 2004. Post-traumatic stress disorder and trauma in youth injuvenile detention. Archives of General Psychiatry 61:403–410.

## **Typical Charges against Youth**

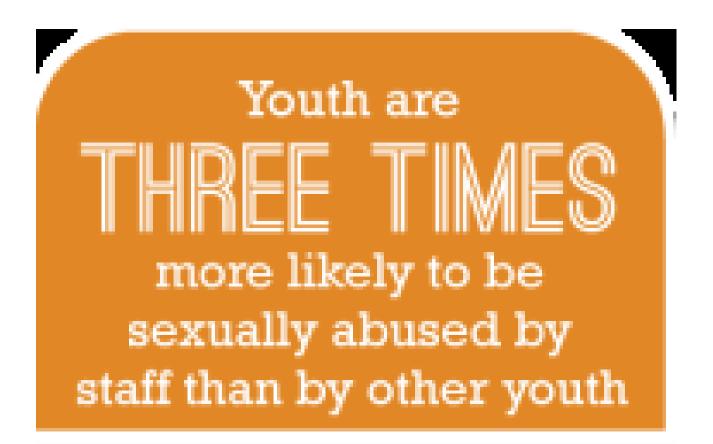
- Truancy
- Running away
- Incorrigibility
- Curfew violations
- Alcohol and drug use or possession

#### Prevalence of Sexual Abuse in Youth Facilities





#### Prevalence of Sexual Abuse in Youth Facilities



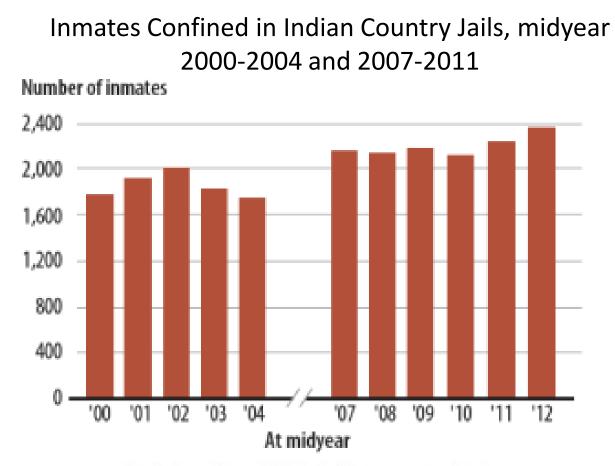
#### **Demographics of Youth Survivors**

Black youth were most likely to be targeted by staff

Girls were more likely than boys to be abused by other youth

LGBTI youth residents were abused by other youth more than any other group

#### **Native American Statistics**

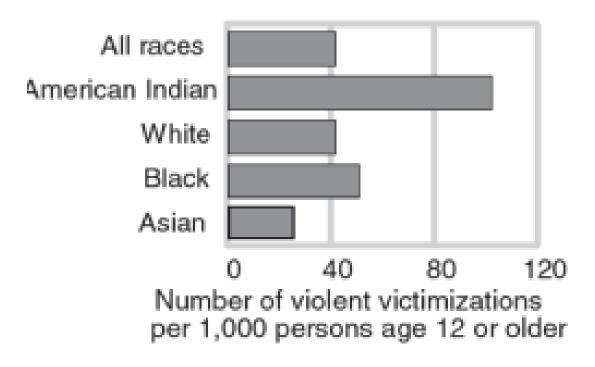


Note: The Annual Survey of Jails in Indian Country was not conducted in 2005 and 2006. Midyear count is the number of inmates held on the last weekday in June.

Source: Bureau of Justice Statistics, Annual Survey of Jails in Indian Country, 2000–2004 and 2007–2012.

#### Native Americans and Victimization Rates

American Indians experience a per capita rate of violence **TWICE that of the U.S. resident population.** 



#### **The PREA Standards**

They may try to tell you that it didn't happen... that you're making something out of nothing... or that you caused it... that it was all your fault.

No matter how they deny it or make you feel guilty, you know what happened to you. And no amount of minimizing or blaming you can change that. Talk to staff, and help us stop anyone who sexually violates you or others!

Nobody Deserves To Be A Victim Of Sexual Violence!



and the second second second second second

TOLERANCE

#### **PREA Standards and Service Providers**

#### The PREA Standards say that facilities must:

- 1. Offer survivors emergency care, a forensic exam, and ongoing treatment
- 2. Follow a coordinated response to incidents
- 3. Attempt to enter into working agreements with community service providers

#### **PREA Standards and Service Providers**

Facilities must also:

•Allow survivors access to advocates in as confidential a manner as possible

• Provide treatment that is consistent with the community standard of care

#### **Understanding Culture**



#### The Advocate

#### **Common principles:**

•Survivors deserve

care, support, health, and safety

- Perpetrators should be held accountable
- •No one deserves to be raped
- •Changing rape culture is critical to eliminating sexual violence

#### Your Approach

- Trauma-informed and survivor-centered
- Promote healing and well-being
- Listen to survivors
- Set boundaries and explain limitations
- Follow mandated reporting requirements

#### **The Corrections Official**

Focus:

- Public safety and public health
- •Care, custody, and control
- •Inmates are community members
- •Officials want to see them succeed in life
- •Offer a second chance

## **Their Approach**

 Safety and security for all staff, visitors, and inmates or residents

- Dependence on rules and regulations to maintain public safety
- Provision of educational and therapeutic

programs

•Assistance with re-entry into the community

#### **Key Differences in Culture**

- •Corrections agencies are paramilitary and hierarchal
- Respect for authority is perceived to increase safety
- •Safety and security are paramount
- Incarcerated Survivors have limited autonomy

#### **Advocate: Self Identification Checklist**

•Agency is often underfunded or underresourced

- •Senior level employees wear multiple hats
- •Vicarious trauma and long hours play a role in staff turnover
- •Staff entered the helping profession because they care for others or about injustice
- •Staff are distrustful or cautious around law enforcement

#### Corrections Staff: Self Identification Checklist

- Employees wear multiple hats
- •Vicarious trauma and long hours play a role in staff turnover
- •Staff entered law enforcement or corrections because they care about the community and justice

#### We are similar in many ways!

#### **Some Things to Remember**

- •Demonstrate your commitment to safety and willingness to follow facility rules
- •Work respectfully and cooperatively with corrections staff while remaining a survivor advocate
- •Be clear about your role
- Talk about ways you share goals or a vision with corrections
- Maintain your bottom line that no one deserves to be sexually abused

#### **Thank You**

For more information: Just Detention International Webinars at <u>http://www.justdetention.org/en/Advocate-</u> <u>Resources/webinar-archive.aspx</u>

NC CASA Website's PREA page: http://www.nccasa.org/resources/prison-rapeelimination-act-prea